SOV/143-59-5-7/19 The L'vov Polytechnic Institute Laboratory of Automated Electrical Drives

for the performance of one laboratory task is on the average 3 hours. The laboratory is equipped with lathes, drilling and milling machines as well as other small machine tools, transport equipment, trolleys and cranes. There are 5 photographs, 1 diagram and 3 circuit diagram. This article was presented by the Kafedra elektrifikatsiy prompredpriyatiy (The Chair of Electrification of Industrial Installatins).

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (L'vov Polytech-

nic Institute)

SUBMITTED:

December 16, 1958

Card 4/4

GUBENKO, Tikhon Pavlovich, doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; DENIS Bogdan Dmitriyevich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KUZ'MYAK, Boris Danilovich, starshiy prepodavatel'

Reviews and bibliography. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; elektromekh. 8 no.8:954-955 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

A CONTROL OF A LABOR BOOK BETWEEN

VASIL'YEVSKAYA, D.P.; GLAZOV, A.A.; DENISOV, Yu.N.; DZHELEFOV, V.P.;

DMITRIYEVSKIY, V.P.; ZAMOLODCHIKOV, B.I.; ZAPLATIN, N.L.;

KOL'GA, V.V.; KROPIN, A.A.; KUZHYAK, M.; ONISHCHENKO, L.N.;

RYBALKO, V.S.; SARKISYAN, L.A.; SHVABE, Ye.; SARANTSEVA, V.R.,

tekhn. red.

[Theory and the modeling of a circular synchro-cyclotron with a spiral magnetic field] Voprosy teorii i modelirovaniia kol'-tsevogo fazotrona so spiral'noi strukturnoi magnitnogo polia. Dubna, Ob"edinennyi in-t iadernykh issl., 1962. 7 p.

(MIRA 15:4)

(Synchrotron)

C SLIPE SELECTION OF THE PERSON AND THE PERSON OF THE PERS

\$/0120/64/000/001/0034/0037

ACCESSION NR: AP4018359

AUTHOR: Glazov, A. A.; Kuzmyak, M.; Novikov, D. L.; Onishchenko, L. M.

TITLE: Ion source for a 1-Mev proton accelerator

SOURCE: Pribory\* i tekhnika eksperimenta, Ino. 1, 1964, 34-37

TOPIC TAGS: proton accelerator, 1 Mev proton accelerator, ion source, impulse ion source, Penning discharge, ion beam focusing

ABSTRACT: A Penning-discharge impulse ion source in which a cold aluminum cavity-type cathode is used is described. The source is intended for mounting in the hollow projection of a torus-type resonator-accelerator. The anti-cathode aperture towards the ion escape is 120°, the drawing-electrode angle is 90°. The source is supplied by an electronic device which develops 50-microsec-long ignition pulses and 20-microsec-long ion-drawing pulses. It was experimentally found that a system of different-potential electrodes with grids ensures the best

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4018359

focusing. The effects of the size of the emission aperture in the anti-cathode and of the drawing voltage upon the extraction current were experimentally determined (curves supplied). It was found that the source is capable of producing a current of 20-40 ma (pulse) at 20-25 kv, and a focusing of 10 mm. The cold cathode ensures the constancy of characteristics during long periods of operation. My and a pulse intensity of 10 ma. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinenny\*y institut yaderny\*kh issledovaniy (Joint Nuclear Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 01Feb63

DATE ACQ: 18Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, NS

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928110010-9

L 40338-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e) WH/WN ACC NR: AP6007522 (A)SOURCE CODE: UR/0419/65/000/002/0041/0045 AUTHOR: Kitayharodski, I. I. (Deceased); Zhunina, L. A.; Kuzimyankow, ORG: None TITLE: Mechanism of pyroceramic conversion of glass in the liquation region of the CaO-MgO-SiO2+(R2O; R2O3) system SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya khimichnykh navuk, no. 2, 1965, 41-45 TOPIC TAGS: silicate glass, ceramic material, pyroceramic, fluoride, liquation, thermal analysis ABSTRACT: The authors study the process of pyroceramic conversion of glass in the ternary CaO-MgO-SiO, system with various concentrations of fluoride added in the form of NaF in various amounts above 100 wt.% during founding for 4 hours at a maximum temperature of 1480°C. Electron photomicrographs of this glass show a large number of nonhomogeneities with dimensions of 0.1 µ indicating active liquation of the glass. As the glass is heated to 600-700°C, these nonhomogeneities gradually increase in size reaching dimensions of 1 µ and greater. X-ray phase analysis shows no crystalline phase. These data are confirmed by differential thermal analysis. The process by which fluorine is integrated into the silicate lattice during melting of the charge is discussed as well as the separation of fluorine during cooling. Liquation in this case should apparently be considered an independent phase process instead of merely a Card 1/2

# "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928110010-9

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## "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928110010-9

L 40339-66 EWT(m)/EWT(e) WH/WW ACC NR. AP6007523 (A)SOURCE CODE: UR/0419/65/000/002/0046/0051 AUTHOR: Kitavharodski, I. I, (Deceased); Kuz'myankow, M. I.; Havarushka, Z. I.; Zhunina, L. A.; Yahlow, V. M. ORG: None TITLE: Mechanism responsible for conversion of glass to pyroceramic in members of the isomorphic series of the CaO-MgO-SiO2+(R2O; R2O3) system SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya khimichnykh navuk , no. 2, 1965, 46-51 TOPIC TAGS: silicate glass, solid solution, calcium compound, mangesium compound, ceramic material, pyroceramic ABSTRACT: A method is proposed for using plentiful minerals as raw materials for production of ecomonic pyroceramics with a pyroxene composition and excellent physical, mechanical, thermal and anticorrosion properties. The phase diagram of the CaO-MgO-SiO<sub>2</sub> system is used as a base with addition (above 100 wt.%) of R<sub>2</sub>O and R<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> in the form of Na<sub>2</sub>O, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. This ternary system has a pyroxene field containing a continuous series of diopside-enstatite solid solutions. There is a good basis for assuming that a continuous isomorphic series passes through the entire system. This is important from the standpoint of synthesizing pyroceramics based on multicomponent raw materials (e. g. clay) since all components appearing in the original raw material Card 1/2

L 40339-66

ACC NR: AP6007523

enter the crystalline structure of the pyroxene solid solution during conversion of the glass to pyroceramic in the isomorphic series. The glass was founded in 1-liter quartz crucibles in a gas furnace at a maximum temperature of 1450-1470°C. The optimum compositions were founded in 25-kg crucibles. The experimental specimens were subjected to gradient crystallization and heat treatment under various conditions (2, 4 and 6 hours at 600-1000°C). The pyroceramic products are subjected to comprehensive x-ray, electron micrescope, petrographic and extraction analysis. The results show that pyroceramic conversion of pyroxene glass/synthesized from nonmetallic raw materials is a continuously variable process. Continuous interaction between the structural complexes in the glass during heat treatment results in a pyroxene phase of the variable composition. Thermograms of the glass are given. Orig. art. has: 3 figures?

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 013/ OTH REF: 001

Card \_ 2/2

## "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDF

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928110010-9

# KUZ'MYUK, G.I., inzhener.

Practices of the Kharkov "Serp i molot" Factory in the control of measuring equipment. Sel'khosmashina no.2:32 F'55.

(Measuring instruments) (MLRA 8:3)

## KUZNECHENKO, I.M.

Regulating work quotas and wages at the Kharkov Tractor Plant.

Avt.i trakt.prom. no.4:1-3 Ap 157. (MLRA 10:5)

€.

Property are commenced and

ZHEVNOVATYY, A.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: KHAZANOVA, I.V.; KUZNECHENKOV, I.G.; CHUKHONTSEV, V.P.; SHENBERG, G.F.

Agitation flowsheet in the leaching of alumina-bearing calcine with the use of hydrocyclones as main apparatuses for separating the pulp. TSvet. met. 36 no.1:50-53 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5) (Leaching) (Alumina)

2FM.LEGLYADOV, Konstantin Grigor yevich; SEMENOVA, Tamara Akinovna; KUZNECHENKOV. K.M., red.

[Efficient ways of introducing the multiple machining method based on the standardization of parts and billets] Effektiv-nye puti vnedreniia metoda gruppovoi obrabotki na osnove unifikatsii detalei i zagotovok. Leningrad, 1965. 42 p.

(MIRA 18:5)

· CONTRACTOR STATES AND STATES AN

NIKITIN, P.; KUZHECHIK, V.

Promote shelterbelt afforestation. NTO no.11:19-21 N 159. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Predsedatel' byuro sektsii polezashchitnogo lesorasvedeniya TSentral'nogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva sel'-skogo i lesnogo khosyavstva (for Nikitin). 2. Chlen byuro sektsii polezashchitnogo lesorasvedeniya TSentral'nogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva sel'skogo i lesnogo khosyaystva (for Kusnechik).

(Windbreaks, shelterbelts, etc.)

"一个只是可能够多,但是一只是那些国家的最后的是是是

KRYLOV, A.A.; KUZNECHIKOV, V.P.; SUVOROV, I.M.; CHIGIRINSKIY, A.N.

Hypoplastic states in hematopoiesis as a preceding stage of acute leukemia. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 9 no.1:47-48

Ja 164. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz kafedry voyenno-morskoy i gospital'noy terapii (nachal'-nik - prof. Z.M. Volynskiy) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.

BELEN'KIY, N.G., akademik; KRYLOVA, N.N., kand. biologicheskikh nauk; BAZAROVA, K.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrwinik; SEVOST'YANOV, B.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KUZNEKO, Ye.V., inzh.

Method for the preparation of "MP" hydrolyzates from blood proteins and their properties. Trudy VNIMMP no.13:120-144 '62.

(MIRA 17:5)

1. Eksp. thekh Moskovskogo myasnogo komibinata (for Kuzenko).

#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

#### CIA-RDP86-00513R000928110010-9

ממ-כבסחנ EWT(1), EWI(m)/EWI(t)/ETI IJF(c) GW/JD ACC NR: AP6029717 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/001/0084/0085 AUTHOR: Yakimenko, L. M.; Kuznets, E. D.; Tsionskiy, V. M. B ORG: none TITIE: Tritium Content in atmospheric fall-out over Moscow during 1962-1963 SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 1, 1966, 84-85 TOPIC TAGS: tritium, radioactive fallout. fission product, atmospheric precipitation, radioactivity measurement ABSTRACT: Natural tritium is oxidized and usually found on the ground as the radioactive component of rainwater, amounting to several T units (1 T unit is defined as 1 tritium atom per  $10^{18}$  hydrogen atoms). As the result of the atmospheric thermonuclear tests, the T level increased by 2 orders of magnitude and at times it reached several thousands of T units. The factors that affect the T level of rainwater include the distance of the point from the site of the explosion, the distance from large oceanic masses, geographic location, and meteorological conditions. Fission products may reside long periods in the upper layers of the atmosphere. The T level of precipitations collected in Moscow was systematically determined, staring in December 1961. The samples were first enriched by a threestage electrolytic process, the deuterium content determined by the drop method, and the tritium determined by its activity in hydrogen, obtained by decomposing the water in vacuum over Mg amalgam. The reporducibility of the method was ascertained by analyzing the same tap water samples repeatedly. The error of the measurements was  $\pm 10\%$  and its sensitivity was  $20~\pm~10$  T units. The tritium content of collected snow and rainwater samples increased from 523 in December 1961 to 5890 in July 1963, reaching values between 618 and 1125 T units in December 1963. Orig. art. East cope; 18 / SUBM DATE: 27May65 / OTH REF: 006 Unc. 551.577.7 551.577.7 0195

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S/125/61/000/009/009/014 D040/D113

AUTHORS:

Andreyeva, G.F., Voskan'yan, B.Kh., Yelagin, V.M., Kuznete, I.I.,

Radiko, E.P. (Moscow)

TITLE:

Automatic ASG-NITI welders

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no.9, 1961, 51-59

Automatic ASG-NITI welders

S/125/61/000/009/009/014 D040/D113

graph, may be used on any analogous automatic welders. The rew tracing principle suggested by T.B.Shoherbanenke and D.A.Mikhaylov, requires no especially prepared line traced parallel to the joint, as required by all other automatic machines with photoelectric tracing systems. The tracing element is an inductive pickup (Fig.3) with two coils on one magnetic circuit. The coils are supplied with alternating current and produce alternating magnetic field that causes eddy currents in metal edges being joined. The gram of the tracing system and four photographs. There are 7 figures.

SUBMITTED: April 1, 1961

Card 2/3

## "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928110010-9

NUNETS, S.N., inshener.

Brondening the authority of forestry managers. Les.prom. 14 no.6:31 Je '54.

(MLRA 7:6)

1. Otdel lesnoy promyshlennosti Arkhangel'skogo oblispolkoma.

(Forests and forestry)

A THE STREET AND SHEET WHEN THE STREET STREET

KLUSHIN, D.N.; NADINSKAYA, O.V.; Prinimali uchastiye: BOGATINA, K.G.; SHELEKHES, T.N.; KUZNETS, T.P.; SAVINA, Ye.V.

Reaction between stannous and stannic oxide and ferric sulfide. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.8:1668-1679 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8) (Tin oxide) (Iron oxide)

KLUSHIN, D.N.; NADINSKAYA, O.V.; BOGATINA, K.G.; Prinimali uchastiye: SAVINA, Ye.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KUZNETS, T.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHELEKHES, T.B., laborant; KAYNOVA, I.S., laborant

(Tin oxide) (Sulfuration)

KUZNETS, Ya.M., inzh. (g.Kiyev); KONTSEDALOV, A.G., inzh. (g.kiyev)

Irrigation of rice in the south of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Gidr. i
mel. 14 no.2:3-9 F '62.
(Ukraine--Rice--Irrigation)

(Ukraine--Rice--Irrigation)

KUZNETS, Ya.M., inzh.; KONTSEDALOV, A.G., inzh.; ULASOVICH, N.M., gidro-

Change in hydrogeological conditions in the zone of influence of the Kakhovka Reservoir. Gidr. i mel. 16 no.2:26-33 F 164. (MIRA 17:3)

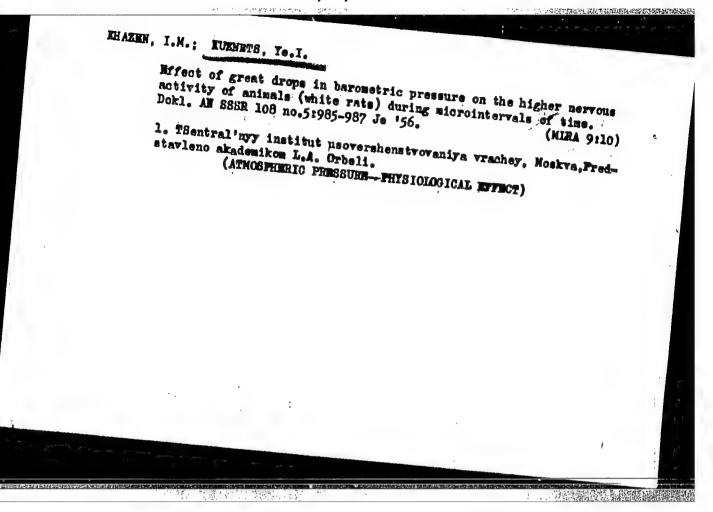
1. Ukrainskiy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu vodokhozyaystvennykh sooruzheniy i sel'skikh elektrostantsiy.

VESELYY, V.K. [Veselyi, V.K.], veteran truda; <u>KUZNETS</u>, Yakov Mefodiyevich; IVANOVA, Margarita Vladimirovna

What would you do and who would you like to become if you were eighteen years old? Znan. ta pratsia no.1:1-2 Ja 163. (MIRA 16:3)

(Youth)

KUZITSTS, E. I. ia 1755 Jan 1947 USSR/Medicine - Physiology Thiouracil Barometric Pressure 'Does Thiouracil Influence Resistance to Barometric Pressure? Preliminary Communication," E I Kuznets and V V Streltzov, 3 pp "Byul Eksper Biol I Med" Vol XXIII, No 1 Results of experiments on white mice. Administration of thiouracil to mice in 0.1% soln. for 4-35 days does not affect this resistance. It hinders development of immature mice and produces skin disorders in 10-15% of mature mice. 1755



RAYEVSKIY, V.S.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.; AFTIPOV, V.V.; TOLOVA, S.V.; UL'YANINSKIY, L.S.

Aleksandr Ivanovich Smirnov; on his 70th birthday. Fiziol. zhur.

(SMIRHOV ALEKSANIR IVANOVICH, 1887-)

(MIRA 11:4)

一。 一个小人,一切,从公司的政治,我们就是这种的人的是是

RAYEVSKIY, V.S.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; TOLOVA, S.V.

Bioelectric currents of the cerebral cortex during various functional states of the respiratory center. Fiziol.zhur. 45 no.10:1192-1200 (MIRA 13:2)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, fiziologicheskaya gruppa,

(HESPIRATION physicl.)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

ZHEREBCHENKO, P.G.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.; MINEYEV, A.I. (Moskya)

Improved apparatus for the measurement of oxygen requirements in laboratory animals. Pat. fizial. i eskp. terap. 4 no. 6:74-75 (RESPIRATION) (MIRA 14:2)

ZHEREBCHENKO, P.G.; GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.; KOSTYANOVSKIY, R.G.; KRASNYKH, I.G.; KUZHETS, Ye.I.; MAGIDSON, O.Yu.; MURASHOVA, V.S.; PASTUKHOVA, I.S.; PRECERAZHENSKAYA, M.N.; SUVOROV, N.N.; TER-VARTANYAN, L.S.; ZHEHINVADZE, K.A.; SHASHKOV, V.S.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Role of oxidative deamination in the mechanism of radiation protection afforded by some amines. Zhur.ob.biol. 21 no.2:

(RADIATION PROTECTION) (DEAMINATION)

RAYEVSKIY, V.S.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.; TOLOVA, S.V.; UL'YANINSKIY, L.S.; SHAPOVALOVA, V.Ya.

Mechanism of the cessation of inhibition of the respiratory center during stimulation of the central portion of the vagus nerve. Fiziol. zhur. 46 no.10:1203-1209 0 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Fiziologicheskaya gruppa chlena-korrespondenta AMN SSSR A.I.Smirnova, Moskva.

(VAGUS NERVE) (RESPIRATION)

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928110010-9

SHASHKOV, V.S.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.

Kymographic and electromagnetic registration of drops. Farm.i toks. 24 no.2:237-238 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

SHASHKOV, V.S., KUZNETS, Ye.I.

Comparative action in vitro and in vive of some monoaminoxidase inhibitors. Farm.i toks. 24 no.6:675-682 '61. (MIRA 15:11)

(AMINE OXIDASE)

KUZNETS, Ye.I.; SHASHKOV, V.S.; TER-VARTANYAN, L.S.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, M.N.;

SUVORDV, N.N.; SYCHEVA, T.P.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Differences in the action of some monoamine oxidese inhibitors in vitro and in vivo. Dokl.AN SSSR 136 no.5:1231-1234 F '61.

1. Predstavleno akad. A.N.Bakulevym.

(AMINE CHIDASE) (PHARMACOLOGY)

ZHEREBCHENKO, P.G.; KRASNYKH, I.G.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.; SUVOROV, N.N.; SHASHKOV, V.S.; YARMONEHKO, S.P.

Radioprotective effect of the combined use of amines. Med.rad. no.3:67-72 162. (MIRA 15:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928110010-9"

### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

#### CIA-RDP86-00513R000928110010-9

27,2300

39552 S/240/62/000/005/001/001 1015/1215

**AUTHOR** 

Kusnets, Ye. I., Candidate of Medical Sciences

TITLE:

On increasing the thermal resistance of the body

PERIODICAL.

Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 5, 1962, 17-21

TEXT: Studies on thermal resistance were carried out on albino mice, these animals being very sensitive to heat (they cannot resist temperatures above 39°C for long periods). An attempt was made with low molecular aminothiols, using the survival period of the animals as a criterion for judging increased thermal resistance. Low molecular compounds of the aminothiol series increased the thermal resistance of albino mice. Increase in thermal resistance depends not only on the activity but also on the ability of a substance to penetrate the cells. Further studies on biologically effective synthetics to increase the non-specific thermal resistance of the body are indicated. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR (Institute of Labor Hygiene and

Professional Diseases, AMS USSR).

SUBMITTED:

October 21, 1961.

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AP4019529

\$/0240/64/000/003/0019/0023

AUTHOR: <u>Kuznets</u>, <u>Ye. I.</u> (Candidate of medical sciences); Suvorov, N. N. (Doctor of chemical sciences)

TITLE: Use of biologically active synthetic preparations to increase body heat resistance

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 3, 1964, 19-23

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic preparation, biologically active synthetic preparation, body heat resistance, oxidation inhibitor, oxidation inhibiting preparation, cystamine, betamine, betazine, AET, tissue metabolism, increased body heat resistance

ABSTRACT: In a series of experiments the heat resistance of white mice was studied in a heat chamber at 46-50°C after administration of various doses of oxidation inhibiting preparations (betazine, betamine, cystamine, and AET). The rectal temperature of the animals was measured with a copper-constantan thermocouple with an accuracy of 0.1°. Survival of the animals under high-temperature conditions served as the heat resistance index. It was found that preliminary administration of betazine in 50 mg/kg doses ll times over 22 days

ACCESSION NR: AP4019529

increased the survival rate by 10%. Cystamine (12.5 mg/kg) and AET (10 mg/kg) administered separately did not affect heat resistance but were effective when these doese were combined. Biologically active synthetic preparations can increase heat resistance by inhibiting oxidation processes in tissues and with further development may enable man to control body heat resistance. Orig. art.

ASSOCIATION: Institut gigieny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR (Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases AMN SSCR); Vsesoyuzny\*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut im. 5. Ordzhonikidze Minzdrava SSSR, Moskva (All-Union Scientific-Research Chemical Pharmaceutical Institute of the Ministry of Health SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 11Jan63

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

--- 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RD

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928110010-9"

KRAPIVINTSEVA, Stefaniya Ivanovna; KUZNETS, Ye.I., red.

[Correct organization of work and rest] Pravil'naia organizatsiia truda i otdykha. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 31 p. (MIRA 18:12)

AT6036601 ACC NRI

UR/0000/66/000/000/0238/0239 SOURCE CODE:

AUTHOR: Kuznets, Ye. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of synthetic preparations to increase the heat resistance of animal organisms Caper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966/

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space modicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 238-239

TOPIC TAGS: hyperthermia, heat tolerance, antiheat drug, biologic metabolism, adrenal gland

ABSTRACT:

The processes of adaptation to high ambient air temperatures form an integrated structure based on changes in a large number of systems of the living organism. A number of stages can be distinguished in the development of this structure; in particular, an externally "reactive" form (intensification of respiratory, circulatory, and other functions) which enhances the process of heat exchange and which is supplemented by an externally "nonreactive" form (occurring on the tissue level) which affects the Card 1/4

ACC NR. AT6036601

processes of heat production.

Greater heat tolerance can be attained by the use of synthetic antioxidants which inhibit heat production. Thus, in experiments on white mice it was established that β,β'-diamino-ethyl disulfide dihydrochloride (cystamine)in a dose of 25 mg/kg, β-amino ethylisothiuronium bromide hydrobromide (AET) in a dose of 20 mg/kg, or a combination of cystamine (12.5 mg/kg) plus AET (10 mg/kg), administered in a single intraperitoneal injection 30 min before exposure to heat (T = 46° to 50°C, humidity = 20%) brings about a noticeable increase in heat tolerance determined by survival time. A similar effect is observed following repeated injections of β-(4-hydroxy-3, 5-di-iodophenyl) β-alanine (betazine) in a dose of 50 mg/kg.

The use of antioxidants may be regarded as a way of reinforcing natural protection mechanisms, especially by activating the metabolic link of thermoregulation. Evidently a number of antioxidants in the organism form a normal component of the adaptive thermoregulatory system of the organism.

Card 2/4

ACC NR: AT6036601

Under conditions of high ambient air temperatures, the biogenic amines (serotonin, adrenalin, and noradrenalin) play an essential role in the thermoregulatory reaction of the hypothalamus, as shown by W. Feldberg and R. D. Myers (1963--1965). In the author's investigations it was shown that the biogenic amines also have a thermoregulatory effect on the periphery. Thus, serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine creatinine sulfate) in a dose of 25 to 50 mg/kg, and other derivatives of aminoindole metabolism in the organism such as mexamine (5-methoxytryptamine hydrochloride) in a dose of 50 mg/kg and tryptamine hydrochloride in a dose of 12.5 mg/kg, when injected interperitoneally, cause a noticeable hypothermia accompanied by decreased oxygen consumption and lowered tail skin temperature in white mice.

The data obtained broaden our understanding of the sphere of action and the structure of the amine mechanism which participated in the maintenance of the heat balance of the living organism.

The above mentioned properties of biogenic amines and

Card 3/4

dolyl alkylamines sugges ermoprotectors for incr . A. No. 22; ATD Report 66	easing the heat toler				
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KUZNETS, Yuriy L'vovich, kand.istor.nauk; NOSOV, F.V., doktor istor. nauk, red.; AHKHAROVA, V.G., red.; ONOSHKO, N.G., tekhn.red.

[The truth about the "American way of life"] Pravda ob "ameri-kanskom obraze shizni." Pod obshchei red. F.V.Nosova. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1960. 42 p. (MIRA 14:4)

(United States--Cost and standard of living)

(United States--Unemployed)

LEVIN, Mikhail Izrailevich; KRAYZMER, L.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., nauchn. red.; KUZNETS, Yu.L., red.

[Cybernetics in our lives] Kimernetika vkhodit v zhizn'; beseda o knigakh. Nauchn. red. L.P.Kraizmer. Leningrad, Publichnaia biblioteka, 1962. 15 p. (Na temy dnia no.4) (Empliography—Cybernetics) (MIRA 16:10) (Bibliography—Automatic control)

KUZNETS, Z. D.

UBBR/Chemistry - Isotopes, Reaction Kinetics 21 Jun 53

"Exchange of Oxygen Isotopes between Carbon Monoxide and Carbon Dioxide Over Ferric Oxide Catalyst," H. V. Kul'kova, Z. D. Kuznets, M. I. Temkin

DAN SSSR, Vol 90, No 6, pp 1067-1070

Studied the exchange of 0<sup>18</sup> between CO and CO<sub>2</sub>, over a Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalyst and derived an equation giving the rate of the reaction. Presented by Acad A. N. Frumkin 11 Apr 53.

26918

KUPWETSKIY, G.I.

Opyt podgotovki elektromonterov na osnove peredovoi tekhnologii / Experience of training electricians on the basis of progressive technology . Trudrezervizdat,

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 2, May 1953

## KUZNETSKIY,G.

Organization of laboratory work. Prof.-tekh. obr. 12 no.5:7 My '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Zamestitel' direktora po uchebno-proisvodstvennoy chasti remeslennogo uchilishcha no.30 energetikov (g. Leningrad)
(Electric laboratories)

**"在如果我们的时间的时间,我们就是我们是我们** 

KUZNETSKIY, Gennadiy Ivanovich; PETROV, V.K., nauchnyy red.; KOBRINSKAYA, M.V., red.; SUSHKEVICH, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Laboratory work in electric engineering; a textbook for trade and technical schools] Laboratornyi praktikum po elektrotekhnike; posobie dlia remeslennykh i tekhnicheskikh uchilishch. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.isd-vo Trudreservisdat, 1959, 85 p.

(Electric engineering--Problems, exercises, etc.)

NAKHUTIN, Isaak Pinkhusovich; KUZMETSKIY, Gennadiy Ivanovich; SMIRNOV, B.V., nauchnyy red.; KOBRINSKAYA, M.V., red.; NESKYSLOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Manual on practical problems in electrical engineering] Posobie dlia prakticheskikh zaniatii po elektrotekhnike. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1961. 66 p. (MIRA 14:8) (Electric engineering—Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

YAKOVLEV, Dmitriy Filippovich; KUZNETSKIY, Gennadiy Ivanovic; BESHKIN, Grigoriy Mikhaylovich; FRENKEL', M.Z., nauchnyy red.; SHAKHOVA, L.I., red.; NESYSLOVA, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Training of electricians for work on high-voltage power transmission lines and substations]Podgotovka elektromonterov vysokovol'tnykh linii peredachi i podstantsii.

Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1961. 90 p. (MIRA 15:10)

(Electricians—Education and training)

YAKOVLEV, D.; KUZNETSKIY, G.

Personnel for power engineering. Prof \*\*\* tekh.ob\*\*. 18 no.12:9.

11 D 'ol. (MIRA14:12)

1. Remeslennoye uchilishche No.30, Leningrad.

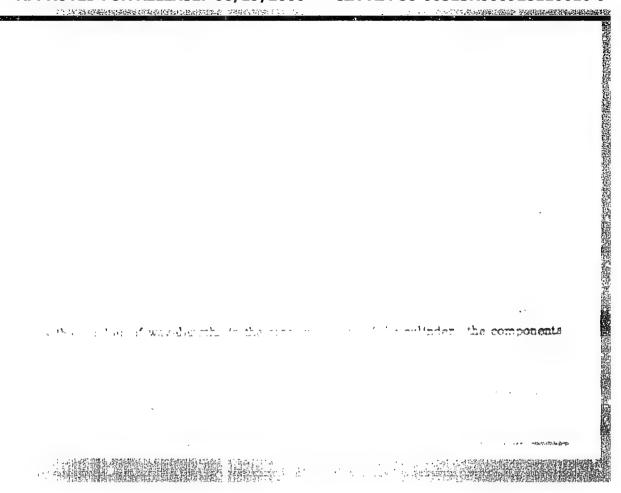
(Elestri: engineering. Study and teaching)

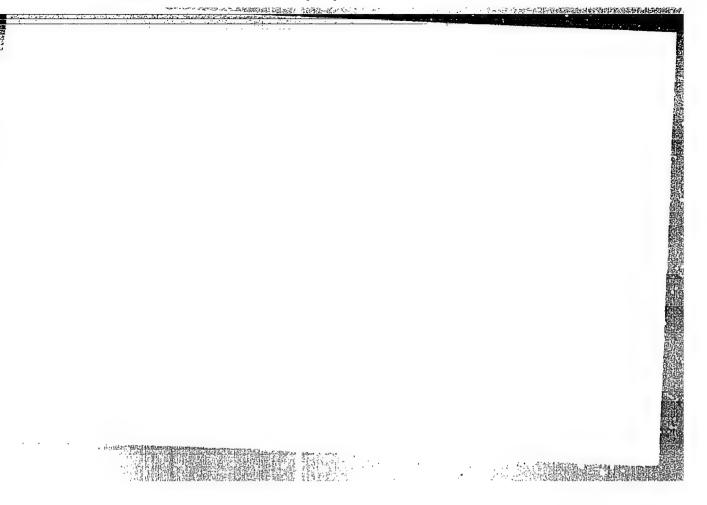
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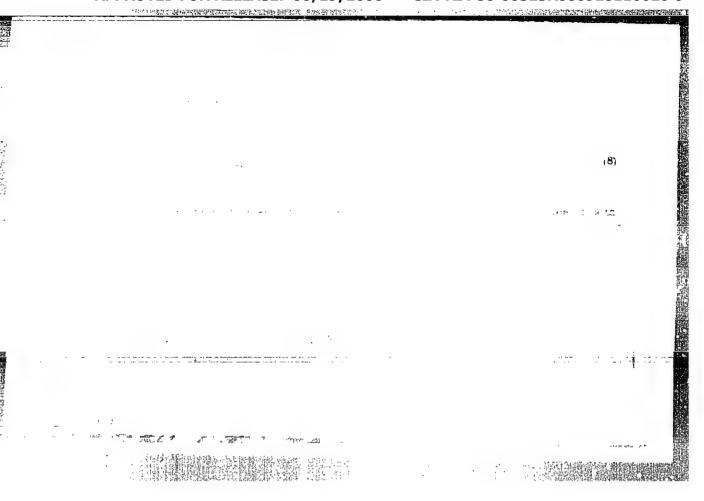
GOROKHOVSKIY, D.M.; GUTKIN, S.G.; ZISLIN, S.G.; KUZNETSKIY, K.D.;
PELYUSHENKO, O.I.; POPOV, B.N.; YAKUBOVICH, I.Ye.;
PROSVIRNIN, A.D., otv. red.; KNYAZEV, V.V., red.;
YUNISOVA, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Motor vehicles manufactured at the Gorkiy Automobile Plant] Avtombbili Gor'kovskogo zavoda. Gor'kii, Gor'kovskoe knishnoe izd-vo, 1963. 390 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor Gor'kovskogo avtozavoda (for Prosvirnin). (Gorkiy--Motor vehicles)







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8/0057/64/034/005/0809/0811

AUTHOR: Kuznetskiy, R.S.

ACCESSION NR: AP4035687

TITLE: The magnetic field within a cylinder in an external rotating radial field

SCURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.5, 1964, 809-811

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic field, rotating magnetic field, Maxwell equation

ABSTRACT: Maxwell's equations for empty space are solved in cylindrical coordinates r,  $\varphi$ , z for the case that the magnetic field is finite on the axis and has the form  $H=h(r)\exp\left[i(\omega l-k\varphi)\right]$ , where  $\omega$  is the frequency, t is the time, and k is an integer. The solution is regarded as an idealization of the rotating magnetic field of a polyphase system. The equation  $h_r(R)=H_0$ , in which the subscript r on h indicates the radial component, is adjoined as a boundary condition on the cylinder r=R, which of course it is not since h has already been assumed to depend only on r. The solution is found to be

$$h_r = H_0 \frac{R}{f_k(\frac{\omega}{\sigma}R)} \frac{f_k(\frac{\omega}{\sigma}r)}{r}; \qquad h_q = -i \frac{\omega}{ck} H_0 \frac{R}{f_k(\frac{\omega}{\sigma}R)} f_k'(\frac{\omega}{\sigma}r),$$

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4035687

where  $J_k$  is the Bessel function of order k and c is the velocity of light. Particular significance is ascribed to those frequencies for which

 $f_k(\frac{\omega}{\epsilon}R)=0.$  This apparent significance seems to arise from the possibility that the cylinder r < R may be filled with matter, to which, however, all the relevant properties of the vacuum have been ascribed. Anyway, the author notes that the Bessel function will vanish on or within the cylinder only for frequencies much greater than those encountered in industry, and does not give the special treatment that he says this case requires. The field for the case of zero frequency is derived and discussed briefly. Orig.art.has; 28 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13Jun63

DATE ACQ: 20May64

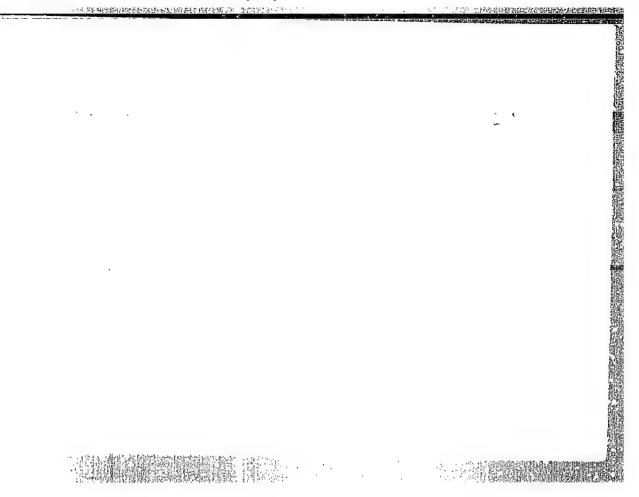
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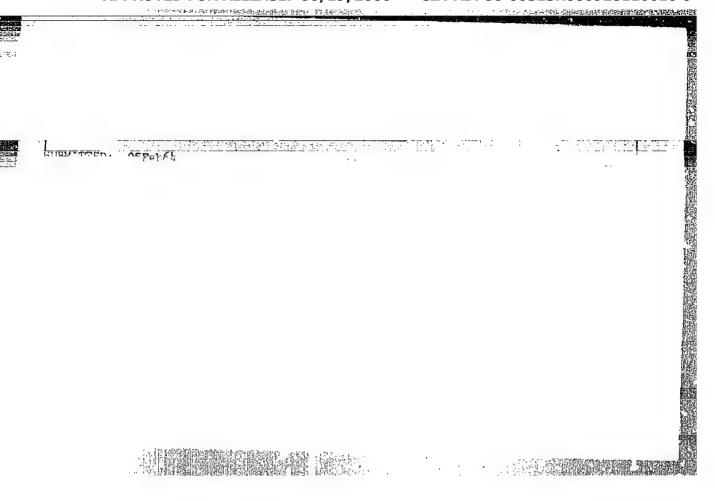
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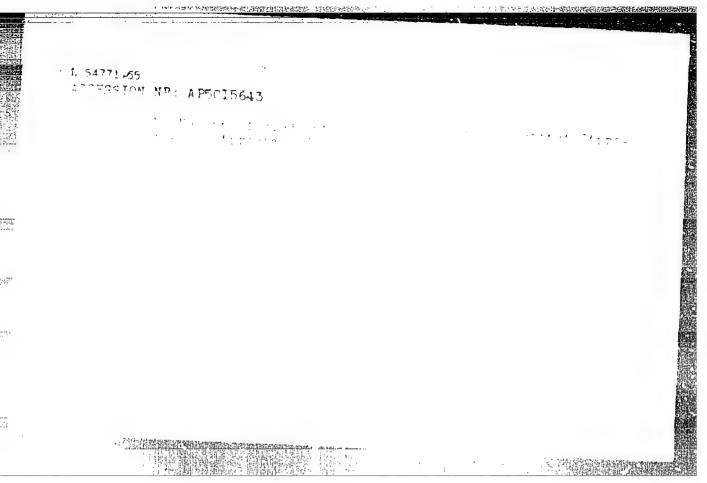


## "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928110010-9

TOPIC TACS: rotating magnetic field, cylindrical body

much angle. The calculation is based on the author's earlier calcu-



L 3303-66 EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EWA(h)

ACCESSION NR: AR5008454

S/0271/65/000/002/B016/B016 681.142.33:621.311.6

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika.

Svodnyy tom, Abs. 2B93

AUTHOR: Kuznetskiy, S. S.

TITLE: One method for widening the frequency band and enhancing the accuracy of digital phase meters

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Tomskogo in-ta radioelektron. i elektron. tekhn., v. 2, 1964, 20-29

TOPIC TAGS: phase meter, digital phase meter, high frequency phase meter

TRANSLATION: A method is described for constructing the block circuit of a digital phase meter with a rather high frequency band (up to 500 kc or higher). The phase meter accuracy is enhanced by introducing elements that compensate for systematic errors; less rigorous requirements for some assemblies are adopted, and the prerequisites are created for using semiconductor devices. A

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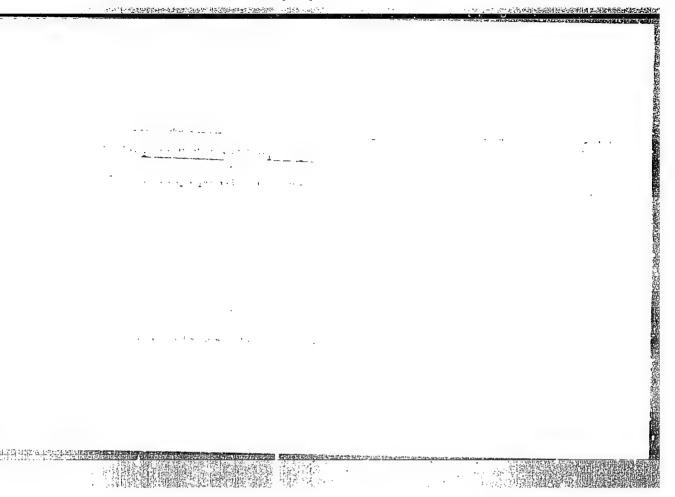
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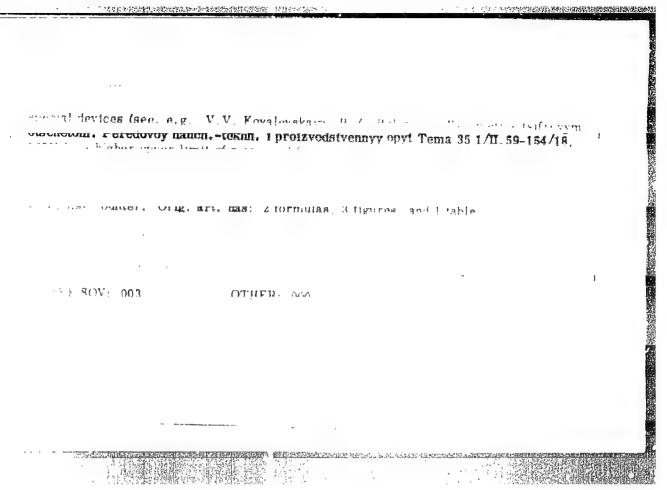
ACCESSION NR: AR5008454

simplified phase meter block diagram is described. This diagram differs from the conventional one in that it includes a 180°-phase shifter which is materialized by introducing a symmetrical trigger into each channel. A formula is supplied for determining the uppermost frequency at which the instrument can operate. Most of the systematic error is compensated by a high-resolution (down to 0.01°) indicator, an adjustable delay line, and the 180°-phase shifter. These devices eliminate the shaping-channel errors due to unequal limiting and amplification levels, and to dissimilar rise and fall portions of the controlled-trigger and gate pulses. Bibl. 7, figs. 5.

SUB CODE: EC

ENGL: 00





KUZNETSKIY, S.S. (Krasnoyarsk)

Distribution laws and practical limiting errors of discrete transformation in digital phase meters. Avtometria no.3: 63-68 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted Sept. 15, 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928110010-9"

KUZNETSKIY, V.I., inshener.; SURIN, A.N., inshener.

Use of tubes with a thin metal sheath for interior wiring. Prom. energ. 11 no.10:31-32 0 56. (MIRA 9:11)

1. Latvenergo.
(Electric wiring, Interior)

Chemical changes in the sulfits cooking process with a sodium base. Rus. prom. 33 no.5:7-9 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.1efotskinicheskaya akademiya im. S.M. Kirova. (Woodpulp)

KUZNETSKIY, V. V.

"Frequency Characteristics of Magnetodielectrics. Some Questions of the Methods of Their Experimental Determination and Analysis." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin Engineering Instiment V. M. Molotov, Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 7, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

# POLIVANOV, K.M.; KUZNETSKIY, V.V.

General properties of linear systems. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. no.11: 1310-1317 N 56. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Hoskovskiy energeticheskiy institut im. V.M. Holotova. (Ferrates--Kagnetic properties)

1. "可是你是这一个一个一种情况中的特别的是是是

# Kuznetskig. VV.

AUTHOR: Kuznetskiy, V.V.

TITLE: Frequency Characteristics of Magnetodielectrics

(Chastotnyye kharakteristiki magnetodielektrikov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Vol. XX, #11, pp 1274-1278

1956, USSR, Seriya fizicheskaya

ABSTRACT: The magnetic and electric properties of nickel

-zinc ferrites 0-2000 and 0-1000 were investigated in the radiotechnical band of frequencies from 0.1

to 50 megacycles.

The experiments and the analysis of results obtained were carried out by the method of two measurements developed by Polivanov (1). The characteristics of frequency dependences of magnetic and dielectric permeabilities of these ferrites are shown in Graphs

permeabilities of these ferrites are shown in Graph 1,2 and 3. This investigation has shown that the surface effect in nickel-zinc ferrites, within the

Card 1/2 frequency band considered, is extremely small.

TITLE:

Frequency Characteristics of Magnetodielectrics (Chastotnyye kharakteristiki magnetodielektrikow)

The volume resonance is also absent.

The mechanism of dispersion of magnetic permeability can be explained by a resonance phenomenon connected with the shift of borders of spontaneous magnetization regions. The possibility of such a phenomenon was first pointed out by Doering (2).

It is concluded that the ferrites investigated are in electrical respect semiconductors with markedly manifested capacitance properties. The bibliography lists 2 references, one of which is Slavic (Russian). The article contains 3 graphs.

INSTITUTION:

Power Engineering Institute imeni V.M. Molotov in

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

No date

AVAILABLE:

At the Library of Congress

Card 2/2

Kuzherskij, VV

Yuzketskiy, V.V.
Polivanov, K.W. and Kuznetskiy, V.V.

AUTHORS:

TITLE:

General Properties of Linear Systems (Obshchiye

svoystva lineynykh sistem)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Vol.XX, #11, pp 1310-1317

1956. USSR, Seriya fizicheskaya

ABSTRACT:

Card 1/2

The authors apply a graphoanalytical method proposed by Bode (5) to determine the imaginary frequency characteristic of magnetic permeability by the real one.

The method consists of the following steps:

The available real characteristic curve is approximated by a series of straight lines,

The imaginary characteristic is constructed for

each section, and

The curves obtained are summed up.

There is also a possibility to determine the phase characteristic of magnetic permeability by the frequency characteristic of magnetic permeability

modulus obtained experimentally.

TITLE:

General Properties of Linear Systems (Obshchiye svoystva lineynykh sistem)

This graphoanalytical method was applied by the authors to the analysis of frequency dependence of the magnetic permeability of ferrites.

Experimental and theoretical curves agree well for ferrites 0-1000 and 0-2000 used in the investigation.

The bibliography lists 9 references, of which 8 are Slavic (Russian). The article contains 6 graphs.

INSTITUTION:

Power Engineering Institute imeni V.M. Molotov in

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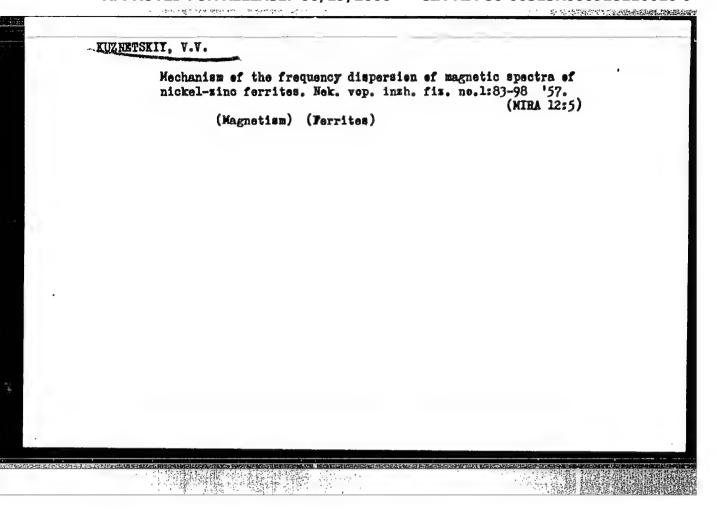
SUBMITTED:

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## RUZNETSKIY, V.V.

Heating of massive ferromagnetic cylinders by alternating current of industrial frequency. Nek. vep. insh. fiz. no.1:99-110 '57.

(Induction heating) (MIRA 12:5)

· 8(C) '

SOV/112-59-5-9308

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 5, p 125 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kuznetskiy, V. V.

TITLE: Using the Q-Meter for Determining Inductance and Capacitance of a Specimen That Has a Low Q-Factor

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Nekotoryye vopr. inzh. fiz. Nr 1, M., 1957, pp 111-122

ABSTRACT: Measuring the parameters of specimens having a low Q-factor by means of a Q-meter is possible only if the sensitivity of the meter is increased. The principal difficulty lies in the fact that in tuning the measuring circuit by a variable capacitor, the resonant point in the circuit does not correspond to the maximum voltage on the capacitor. This phenomenon has to be taken into account in dealing with low-Q specimens, for which the formulae supplied with the meter instructions are inapplicable. Introducing experimentally determined corrective factors into simplified formulae is suggested. To facilitate estimating the corrective factors, graphs are presented. Series connection of

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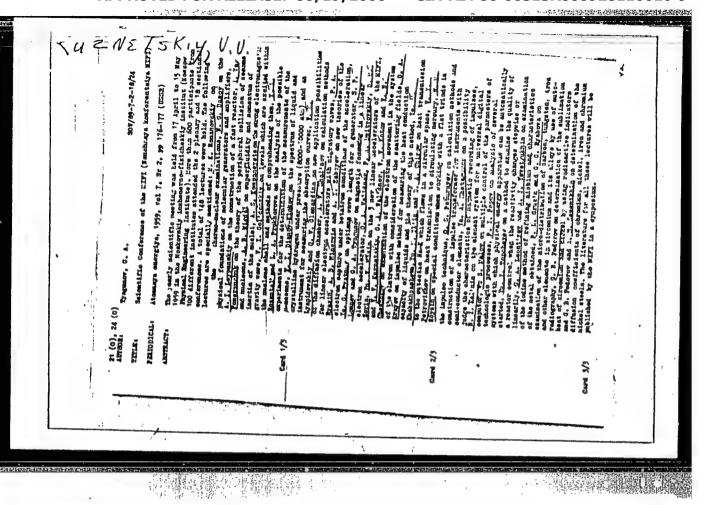
SOV/112-59-5-9308

Using the Q-Meter for Determining Inductance and Capacitance of a Specimen . inductive and capacitive specimens in the measuring circuit is examined. A difference measurement method is used, in which two measurements - with and without the specimen - are taken. Determination of inductance, capacitance, and resistance of the circuit without the specimen is made by using conventional formulae because the circuit Q-factor is sufficiently high. The method was tested in determining frequency characteristics of the impedance of NTs-2000 and NTs-1000 ferrites where the specimen was regarded as both a coil magnetic circuit and a capacitor dielectric; thus, both

magnetic and electric properties of the ferrite were investigated.

V. Yu. K.

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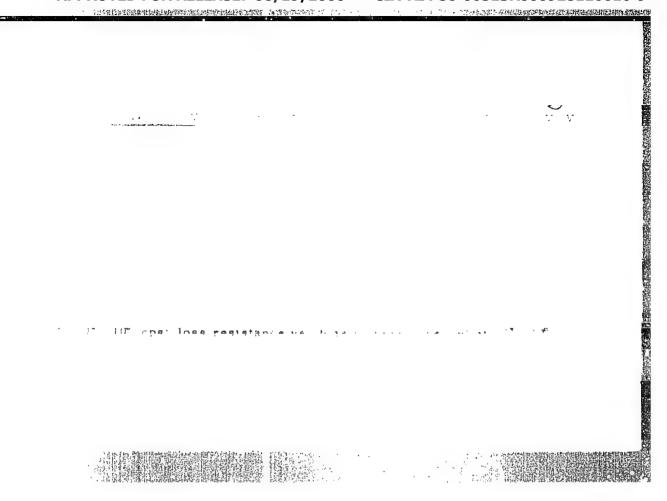


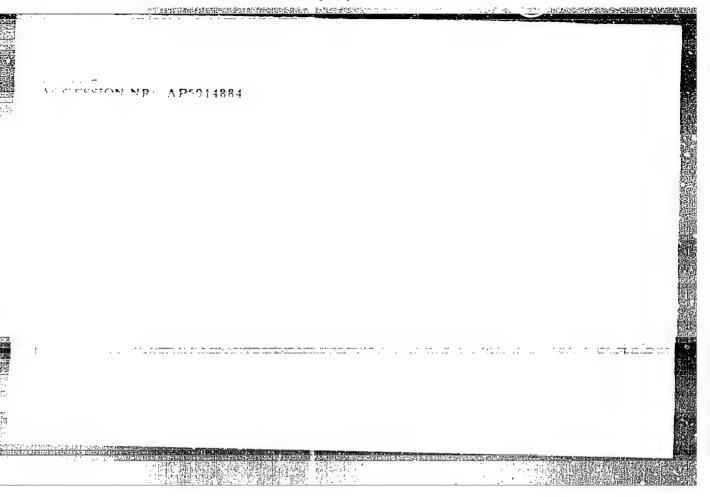
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### KUZNETSKOVA, E.K.

Characteristics of the blood supply to the pancreas in various phases of its activity. Fiziol. zhur. 48 no.4:470-479 Ap 162.

1. From the Department of Physiology, S.M. Kirov Military Medical Academy, Leningrad.

(PANCREAS-BLOOD SUPPLY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928110010-9"

Carrier Recognition of the Control o

EUZNETSLOV, N.I. (Yaroslavl')

Use of Ca<sup>45</sup> for studying mineral metabolism in osteoporosis of varying eticlogy. Med.ard. no.10188-90 '61. (MIRA 14:10) (CALCIUM--ISOTOPES) (OSTEOPOROSIS)

KURYLDVICH, V. [Kurylowicz, W].; KUZNETSOV, A.; PASKIYE, I.F.; SITEK, K.

Comparative studies on lyophilised BCG vaccines prepared from BCG strains of various origins. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. 1.immn. 29 no.10:

1. 11:12)

l. Is Gosudarstvennogo instituta gigiyeny v Varshave i eksperimental' nogo otdela Meshdunarodnogo tsentra pomoshchi detyam v Parishe. (BCO VACCINES

lymphilised vaccines from various strains, comparison (Ros))

KURYLOVICH, V. [Kurylowicz, W.]; KUZNETSOV, A.; PASK'YE, I.T. [Pasquier, J.T.]

Attempted differentiation of BCG strains of various origins and lymphilization of vaccines prepared from these strains with the aid of radioactive carbon. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.11:52-62 N '58.

(MIRA 12:1)

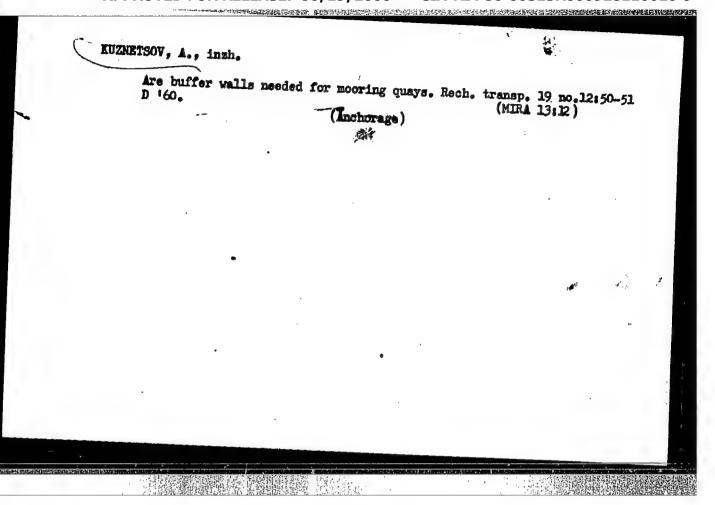
1. Is Gosudarstvennogo instituta gigiyeny v Varshave i eksperimentalinogo otdela Mexhdunarodnogo tsentra pomoshchi detyam v Parishe.

(BCG VACCINATION

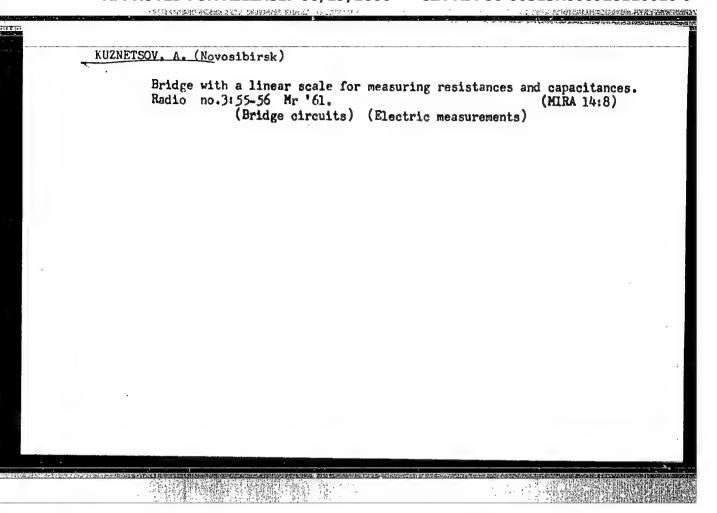
Lyomphilisation of vaccines from various BCG strains with radiocarbon (Rus))

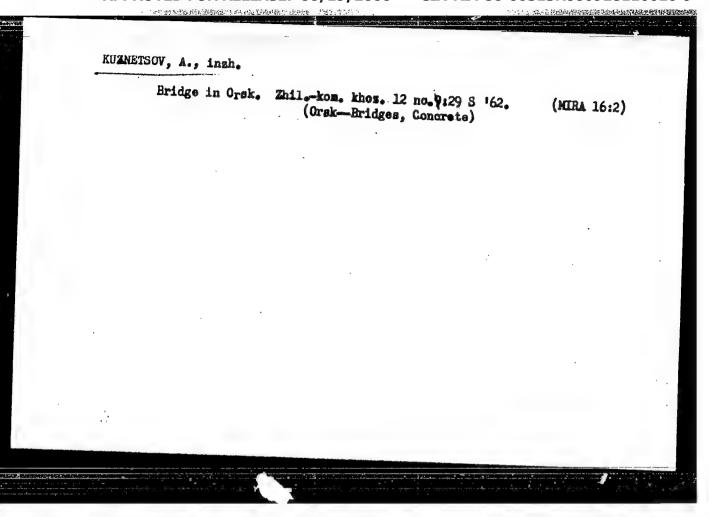
(MICOBACTERIUM, TUBERCULOSIS BOVES

ECG, differenation of strains from various sources (Rus))



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AKRIDIN, D., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, A., inzh.

Keramsit conerete truss. Na stroi. Ros. 4 no.1:28-29 Ja 163.

(Trusses) (Keramzit)

(MIRA 16:3)

### KUZNETSOV, A.

Experiment in comprehensive education. Prof.-tekhn.obr. 19 no.11:28 N \*62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Direktor tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha No.1, Sverdlovsk. (Evening and continuation schools)

KUZNETSOV, A.

Legal status of the secondary school students working in enterprises. Sots. trud 6 no.7:11-16 J1 '61.

(MIRA 1687)

(Educational law and legislation)
(Education, Cooperative)

KUZNETSOV, A., prepodavatel!, dotsent, kand. istoricheskikh nauk

Theory and practice, Grazhd. av. 20 no.9:15 S '63.

(MIKA 16:8)

1. Rizhskiy institut inzhenerov grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota.
(Riga-Aeronautics-Study and teaching)

### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928110010-9

	AP7000558	(A)	SOURCE CO	)E:	UR/0317/66/000/011/0046/0048	
	varietaov, A.	(Engineer; Lie	utenant colonel)			
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TOPIC TAME equipmen  ABSTRACT parameter instrumer powered in mobile machine services.	Tekhnika i voo GS: electronic t / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	cle it is state radio-relay seput into produc c with a 50 if repair bases, ir temperature	11, 1966, 46-48  uipment mainteness  puncy material  ed that a perioditation's equipment  ction, the Ch4-9  0.5 Hz frequency.	c ch t ca hete Th	heck on the most important an be made with a new erodyne frequency meter is he instrument can be used oratories, and factory a humidity to 90%, the an ±5.6 <sup>-6</sup> . [WS]	
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KUZNETSOV, A.A.; IUNEVA, V.S.

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Quantitative determination of the anticorrosive properties of greases by means of radioactive tracers. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 5 no.9:61-64 S \*60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut po persrabotke nefti i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo shidkogo topliva.

(Lubrication and lubricanta) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

(Radioactive tracers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928110010-9"

S/065/60/000/009/006/006/XX E194/E184

Kuznetsov, A.A., and Luneva, V.S. AUTHORS:

Quantitative Determination of the Anti-corrosive Properties of Greases by the Radioactive Indicator TITLE:

Method

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No. 9, pp, 61-64

Existing standard methods of assessing the protective properties of greases and their corrosive effects are qualitative and as quantitative results were required it was decided to use the radioactive indicator method. The test pieces were discs of The metal surfaces area 21.3 cm2 containing the isotope Fe59. were cleaned with particular care. The protection tests were made at relative humidity of 98-100% at various temperatures: the test results are plotted and are given in Table 1. It is seen that increasing the test temperature increases the rate of metal transfer with both hydrocarbon and soap greases. The repeatability of metal content determinations in the lubricants in assessing the protective properties lies in the range 4-16%. Under isothermal Card 1/2

### S/065/60/000/009/006/006/XX E194/E184

Quantitative Determination of the Anti-corrosive Properties of Greases by the Radioactive Indicator Method

conditions the relative humidity plays a prominent role and corrosion is very slight at low relative humidity. The radioactive tracer and polarographic methods of assessing metal transfer were compared; the results were in general agreement but as will be seen from the data given in Table 2, the radioactive determinations are the more accurate. Moreover, the radioactive method permits recording of the initial kinetics of the corrosion process in a required for a radioactive determination is less than an hour. The time polarographic determination by a factor of 3 or 4. Preliminary results of tests of the corrosive effects of various greases by the metal to the lubricants in periods up to 24 hours, but transfer was observed at 48 hours and above. The greases are readily compared (Soviet, but one probably translated from English).

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Mountainous Rocks.

(O metodakh raschets-parametrov sdvizheniya gornykh porod.)

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ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

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